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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

APRIL 1988 published May 1988

- At 5.3 percent, Utah's April 1988 jobless rate remained unchanged from the revised March 1988 figure.
- The March unemployment rate was revised downward by two-tenths of a percentage point.
- The March and April jobless rates are the lowest the State has experienced since February 1980.
- Utah netted 8,200 new nonfarm jobs between April 1987 and April 1988 (up 1.4 percent).
- Vigorous growth in services (up 9,500 jobs) provided the main impetus for Utah expansion seconded by manufacturing (up almost 4,500 jobs).
- Although growth in nonfarm jobs appears sluggish, it still marks an improvement over the April 1986 to April 1987 expansion of only 0.9 percent.

HOW LOW CAN IT GO?

Unemployment in Utah keeps edging lower and lower. True, in April, Utah evidenced no change in its seasonally adjusted unemployment rate. Even so, the April and March rates of 5.3 percent were outdone only one time in the 80s – clear back in January 1980 (notice the following chart). If Utah keeps up the current trend, 1988 could offer the lowest unemployment so far this decade. Just since April of last year, unemployment in the State has dropped 1.3 points and the number of out-of-work Utahns (40,900) has plunged by more than 18 percent.

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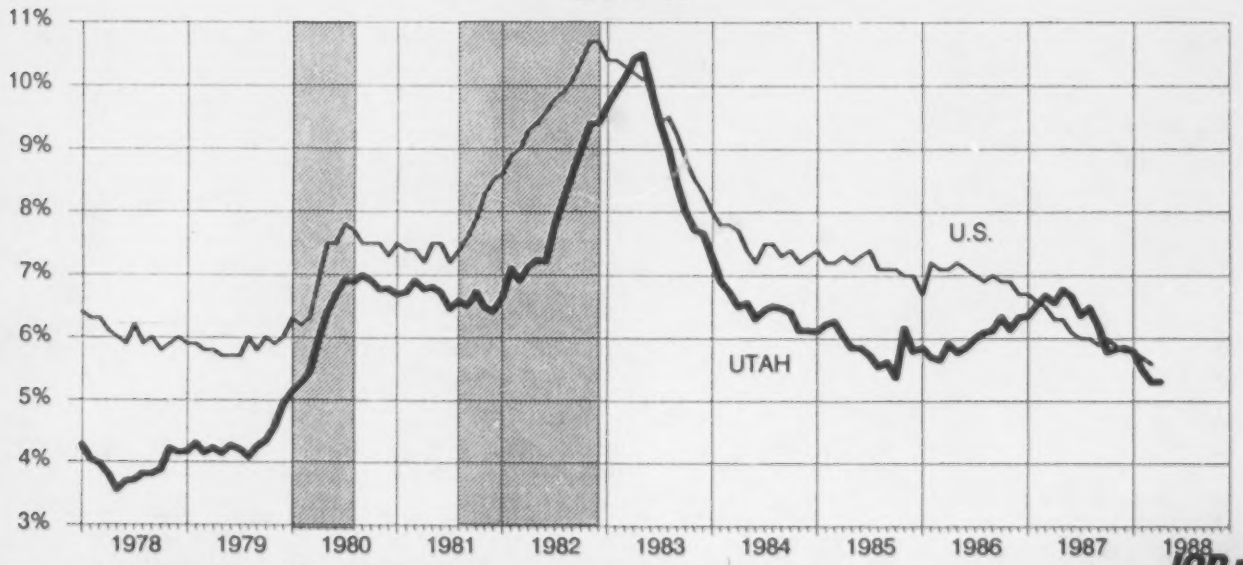
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978-1988



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

A BALANCING ACT

However, despite Utah's almost decade low unemployment, nonagricultural job growth remains sluggish. How can unemployment be dropping so low when job expansion is less than robust in historical terms? As alluded to in prior reports, Utah's labor force appears to be doing a balancing act. Mobile individuals who have lost jobs appear to have left the State in search of other employment. Utah population estimates indicate some people have out-migrated in the past year. Of course, many of these individuals migrated to Utah when the State experienced an energy-related boom. Others have left the labor force itself through early retirement. Some may have become discouraged and ceased looking for work—an employment search is necessary to be included in definitional counts of the unemployed. Nevertheless, the fact that Utah's unemployment is edging down indicates Adam Smith's "invisible hand" is doing its job of adjusting labor supply and demand in the larger economy.

HOW SLUGGISH WAS IT?

How sluggish was nonagricultural job growth? Nonfarm employment totaled 646,600 jobs in April 1988—up only 1.4 percent from April of last year. This increase represents an additional 8,200 positions, down slightly from the year-to-year increases of February (8,700 positions) and March 1988 (9,500 jobs). Although slow, April's year-over growth rate still outranks the nonfarm expansion of a year ago. Between April 1986 and April 1987, jobs grew less than one percent (only 5,400 positions).

INDUSTRY BY INDUSTRY

The 9,500 job increase in services provided the main impetus for Utah's job expansion. This 6.5 percent service industry growth rate outranked the remaining major industries in the State. Dynamic expansion in business services generated much of the gain. Employment in this category has grown more than 11 percent (5,900 positions) since last year. In addition, medical/health services contributed 2,200 new positions in the April 1987 to April 1988 time period—up nearly 6 percent.

Still, Utah's best and brightest economic sign remains manufacturing's recent robust growth. The manufacture of durable goods has contributed 2,900 new jobs (up 5 percent) since April 1988. Nondurable goods manufacturing grew by 1,900 new positions—a 7 percent increase from April 1987. The primary metals and transportation equipment manufacturing industries (space/defense) were the dominant employment winners. However, although still strong, manufacturing growth has slowed slightly in recent months.

Mining, transportation/communication/utilities and finance/insurance/real estate also produced net additions for the job market. Mining employment is up 6 percent (about 500 jobs). The oil/gas extraction industry appears to have stabilized—employment in April 1988 is actually up slightly from April 1987. Transportation/communications/utilities used the strong 10 percent gain in air/motor freight employment to offset drops in utilities and railroad employment. In total, the industry added 500 new jobs. On a year-over basis, the finance/insurance/real estate industry rose by 300 jobs (less than 1 percent). Job losses in the financial sector resulting from the October crash appear to be moderating.

LOSING GROUND

Trade employment fell by 800 positions between April 1987 and April 1988. Food stores did add 300 new jobs but they were countered by losses in the remaining retail and wholesale sectors. Trade appears to be one of the last sectors to be effected by Utah's 1986-87 economic slowdown. However, as the rest of the economy improves, trade should begin to regain its position as a job generator.

Total government employment dropped by 600 positions—approximately half a percentage point. Federal government employment declined by nearly 900 defense-related positions. In addition, state government employment fell by 600 positions for a 2 percent year-over drop. On the other hand, local government employment increased by 300 education-related positions.

Construction still holds the dubious distinction of losing the most jobs on a year-to-year basis. The industry is still down 4,100 jobs in comparison to April 1987 for a loss of almost 16 percent. However, for most job losing industries (including construction), declines appear to be slowly moderating.

COUNTY BY COUNTY

As mentioned, unemployment in the State is edging downward. What has this done to the urban/rural joblessness split of the past few years? Recently, rural areas have generally experienced much higher unemployment than have the more diversified urban areas. In general this pattern still holds true. Unemployment in the Uintah Basin District, at 10.7 percent (a raw rate), more than doubles that of the Bear River, the Wasatch Front, and the Mountainland Districts.

However, over the past year, the areas of high unemployment have seen the most improvement in joblessness. For example, between April 1987 and April 1988, unemployment in the Wasatch Front South District dropped eight-tenths of a percentage point from 5.8 percent to 5.0 percent. On the other hand, unemployment in the Uintah Basin District dropped from 15.0 percent to 10.7 percent—a decline of 4.3 percentage points. In other words, recuperation in the depressed areas of the State are responsible for much of the improvement in the statewide rate.

A LAST WORD...

The decline in Utah's jobless rate, the resurgence in manufacturing, and the closing of the rural/urban unemployment rate gap point to an improved Utah economy. However, the sluggish growth in nonfarm jobs remains a concern.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
FOURTH QUARTER 1987

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans.Comm. & Pub.Util.	Trade	Fin.Ins.& Real Est.	Services	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Employment QTR 4-86
State Total	8,374	26,311	95,802	38,642	155,625	33,530	151,318	142,843	652,445	1.50%	642,834
Bear River	10	1,485	15,737	808	6,915	909	4,657	10,078	40,599	7.30%	37,838
Box Elder	9	530	9,295	190	2,450	278	1,166	1,915	15,833	12.77%	14,040
Cache	0	947	6,440	604	4,428	627	3,464	7,963	24,473	4.20%	23,486
Rich	1	8	2	14	37	4	27	200	293	-6.09%	312
Wasatch Front	2,925	19,075	63,341	29,729	115,116	27,727	104,009	100,043	461,965	0.38%	460,200
North	103	4,532	15,784	3,900	25,861	3,525	21,495	38,091	113,291	-1.07%	114,513
Davis	57	2,469	5,984	1,678	11,655	1,130	8,042	21,285	52,300	-1.29%	52,983
Morgan	0	79	192	4	291	15	42	275	898	-0.88%	906
Weber	46	1,984	9,608	2,218	13,915	2,380	13,411	16,531	60,093	-0.88%	60,624
South	2,822	14,543	47,557	25,829	89,255	24,202	82,514	61,952	348,674	0.86%	345,687
Salt Lake	2,560	14,176	46,766	25,650	88,111	24,049	81,774	55,417	338,503	0.88%	335,562
Tooele	262	367	791	179	1,144	153	740	6,535	10,171	0.45%	10,125
Mountainland	114	2,981	12,230	3,083	19,146	3,124	31,734	15,217	87,629	5.62%	82,970
Summit	91	251	172	283	1,616	830	2,287	945	6,475	5.90%	6,114
Utah	22	2,500	11,988	2,765	16,808	2,248	28,881	13,618	78,830	5.34%	74,833
Wasatch	1	230	70	35	722	46	566	654	2,324	14.88%	2,023
Central	476	737	1,938	1,307	3,243	374	1,830	4,455	14,360	-1.30%	14,549
Juab	63	50	271	16	399	32	263	435	1,529	2.62%	1,490
Millard	124	173	209	687	716	82	381	820	3,192	-20.20%	4,000
Piute	0	3	34	8	14	6	8	106	179	2.29%	175
Sanpete	8	122	920	137	773	89	398	1,542	3,989	9.02%	3,659
Sevier	281	221	428	457	1,288	165	746	1,292	4,878	1.35%	4,813
Wayne	0	168	76	2	53	0	34	260	593	43.93%	412
Southwestern	204	968	1,661	1,199	6,064	839	4,958	5,657	21,550	3.95%	20,731
Beaver	1	37	82	174	337	29	167	429	1,256	-0.87%	1,267
Garfield	18	20	235	48	154	22	286	488	1,271	1.11%	1,257
Iron	142	247	272	296	1,956	264	1,318	2,023	6,518	3.74%	6,283
Kane	7	20	58	28	399	44	420	388	1,364	7.40%	1,270
Washington	36	644	1,014	653	3,218	480	2,767	2,329	11,141	4.57%	10,654
Uintah Basin	1,625	347	339	996	2,171	214	1,758	3,000	10,450	-1.54%	10,613
Daggett	0	0	0	28	65	0	50	166	309	20.70%	256
Duchesne	407	210	130	337	790	92	368	1,276	3,610	-6.50%	3,861
Uintah	1,218	137	209	631	1,316	122	1,340	1,558	6,531	0.54%	6,496
Southeastern	3,020	718	556	1,520	2,970	343	2,372	4,393	15,892	-0.26%	15,933
Carbon	1,496	186	260	385	1,581	184	1,268	1,972	7,332	-1.21%	7,422
Emery	908	335	11	829	355	47	239	870	3,594	-1.45%	3,647
Grand	170	58	62	167	548	81	386	488	1,960	2.24%	1,917
San Juan	446	139	223	139	486	31	479	1,063	3,006	2.00%	2,947
Year-over %	6.47%	-16.03%	4.95%	2.52%	-0.88%	1.01%	7.07%	-0.20%	1.50%		
Emp 4-86	7,865	31,332	91,281	37,691	157,013	33,194	141,325	143,133	642,834		

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
FOURTH QUARTER 1987

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans.Comm. & Pub.Util.	Trade	Fin.Ins.& Real Est.	Services	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Employment Qtr 4-86
State Total	$69,881,991	$139,273,116	$582,095,952	$259,857,804	$512,656,934	$176,262,611	$623,079,491	$684,478,072	$3,042,191,216	7.01%	$2,842,897,842
Bear River	43,279	7,134,175	114,051,876	4,280,476	17,276,332	3,788,926	15,704,570	37,465,700	199,745,334	21.83%	163,959,142
Box Elder	34,522	2,584,288	84,175,771	985,960	7,032,151	1,090,605	3,982,255	7,554,548	107,440,100	35.57%	79,250,362
Cache	0	4,534,657	29,867,515	3,216,418	10,161,320	2,679,040	11,669,544	29,282,413	91,410,907	9.10%	83,785,999
Rich	8,757	15,230	8,590	78,098	82,861	19,281	52,771	628,739	894,327	-3.08%	922,781
Wasatch Front	24,425,241	102,898,530	384,980,469	205,093,079	415,240,717	146,611,500	460,781,737	522,052,670	2,262,083,943	5.73%	2,139,508,441
North	759,068	22,305,018	93,104,673	22,433,525	75,123,412	15,668,869	85,754,585	201,406,624	516,555,774	0.81%	512,405,275
Davis	400,598	11,665,677	33,941,797	9,238,720	35,314,823	4,930,072	33,509,408	130,484,790	259,485,885	-1.74%	264,067,922
Morgan	0	418,622	1,411,460	32,790	1,169,632	107,528	83,179	981,276	4,204,487	5.60%	3,981,620
Weber	358,470	10,220,719	57,751,416	13,162,015	38,638,957	10,631,269	52,161,998	69,940,558	252,865,402	3.48%	244,355,733
South	23,666,173	80,593,512	291,875,796	182,659,554	340,117,305	130,942,631	375,027,152	320,646,046	1,745,528,169	7.28%	1,627,103,166
Salt Lake	21,253,970	78,643,379	285,542,007	181,629,379	337,383,059	130,346,776	372,504,005	278,195,593	1,685,498,168	7.22%	1,572,009,671
Tooele	2,412,203	1,950,133	6,333,789	1,030,175	2,734,246	595,855	2,523,147	42,450,453	60,030,001	8.96%	55,093,495
Mountainland	1,060,563	14,340,753	64,406,267	15,819,052	46,098,166	13,540,890	114,688,235	57,735,447	327,689,373	13.56%	288,569,137
Summit	971,632	1,103,561	727,377	1,191,678	3,493,568	3,380,241	6,346,957	4,160,006	21,375,020	14.96%	18,593,048
Utah	87,741	11,383,710	63,483,110	14,415,837	40,884,422	9,971,887	106,897,208	51,040,063	298,163,978	12.93%	264,032,937
Wasatch	1,190	1,853,482	195,780	211,537	1,720,176	188,762	1,444,070	2,535,378	8,150,375	37.14%	5,943,152
Central	3,873,640	4,456,190	8,081,685	9,987,811	6,331,227	1,704,791	5,060,737	15,534,322	55,030,403	-3.21%	56,857,868
Juab	402,511	148,500	947,440	58,835	847,416	151,157	605,554	1,373,076	4,534,489	11.37%	4,071,551
Millard	987,088	1,186,300	1,214,927	6,018,372	1,346,974	348,783	1,132,206	2,909,857	15,144,507	-25.82%	20,416,103
Piute	0	9,746	58,012	47,723	14,925	21,738	19,696	400,974	572,818	7.39%	533,417
Sanpete	58,727	533,579	3,649,913	774,236	1,304,215	410,852	1,090,679	4,753,562	12,575,763	7.94%	11,650,466
Sevier	2,422,714	1,396,327	2,048,506	3,078,780	2,768,400	772,261	2,132,492	5,082,282	19,701,762	4.63%	18,829,330
Wayne	2,600	1,181,738	162,887	9,865	49,293	0	80,110	1,014,571	2,501,064	84.31%	1,357,001
Southwestern	1,322,798	3,912,618	7,074,573	6,971,483	14,175,178	3,135,777	14,019,282	22,288,553	72,900,262	3.96%	70,126,702
Beaver	4,760	148,621	248,489	1,798,351	517,960	107,631	307,264	1,441,168	4,574,244	0.19%	4,565,689
Garfield	115,989	73,406	1,148,376	258,584	274,311	93,088	765,225	1,789,662	4,518,641	7.95%	4,185,695
Iron	942,476	972,904	1,136,378	1,737,208	4,306,695	913,822	3,601,056	8,013,027	21,623,566	3.09%	20,975,756
Kane	18,073	56,274	189,070	106,867	846,997	180,178	1,129,962	1,468,468	3,995,889	3.55%	3,858,961
Washington	241,500	2,661,413	4,352,260	3,070,473	8,229,215	1,841,058	8,215,775	9,576,228	38,187,922	4.51%	36,540,601
Uintah Basin	11,321,711	2,413,825	1,683,117	6,589,743	6,062,617	6,229,083	5,394,755	12,419,523	46,719,619	0.37%	46,545,158
Daggett	0	0	0	154,518	132,015	0	102,095	634,811	1,023,439	14.50%	893,800
Duchesne	2,669,214	1,816,128	707,163	2,174,452	2,010,575	342,458	1,099,345	4,749,323	15,568,658	-8.88%	17,086,150
Uintah	8,652,497	597,697	975,954	4,260,773	3,920,027	491,870	4,193,315	7,035,389	30,127,522	5.47%	28,565,208
Southeastern	27,834,759	4,117,025	1,817,965	11,116,160	7,472,697	1,251,644	7,430,175	16,981,857	78,022,282	0.89%	77,331,394
Carbon	15,222,409	1,061,872	1,042,417	2,629,659	4,645,077	766,124	4,298,559	7,195,251	36,861,368	1.93%	36,162,153
Emery	8,556,955	2,027,817	64,981	6,941,626	546,253	142,723	916,226	3,079,905	22,276,486	-4.04%	23,214,229
Grand	1,302,324	159,328	215,397	1,036,446	1,326,147	231,808	773,779	2,367,841	7,413,070	10.29%	6,721,266
San Juan	2,753,071	868,008	495,170	508,429	955,220	110,989	1,441,611	4,338,860	11,471,358	2.12%	11,233,746
Year-over %	6.09%	-15.11%	13.10%	-10.30%	0.64%	7.83%	20.49%	1.75%	7.01%		
Tot Wages 4-86	65,869,432	164,065,358	514,664,240	235,601,601	509,413,744	163,467,724	517,138,435	672,677,308	2,842,897,842		

SUMMER JOB PROSPECTS FOR UTAH'S YOUTH-1988

In many parts of the United States the following is typical of what youth's looking for summer work can expect:

- less competition; nationwide, 16 to 24 year old population is shrinking from 22.6 million 1986 to 21.8 million in 1987.
- high demand for workers in tourist-related businesses, due to expected increase in people vacationing in the U.S., because of stable gas prices and the dollar's shrinking value.
- many places paying wages at least a dollar over the $3.35 minimum wage. (USA TODAY, April 11, 1988)

In Utah, the youth (16 to 24 year olds) population is expected to show minimal growth this year--257,280 in 1988 versus 256,760 in 1987. Even with this slight increase, youth in Utah's labor force have an improved outlook for summer jobs in 1988 compared with 1987. The combined Retail Trade and Services-industries, which usually provide the greatest number of summer job opportunities for youth, are growing about 3 percent from a year ago. Later this summer, several new large retail stores should be in operation along the Wasatch Front, thus enhancing job opportunities in that sector. Manufacturing has turned around from last year and is now growing at a 5 percent rate. Construction, another provider of youth jobs, will remain weak along the Wasatch Front. In several other areas, construction will be better than it was last year. The agriculture industry is still mixed, but the recent rise in beef prices has helped that segment of the industry.

A consequence of these mixed growth rates is that total nonagricultural employment is growing at a rate of 1.5 percent, considerably faster than the 0.9 percent growth of last summer. Job openings listed through the Utah Job Service offices are another evidence of improved growth. For the first one-third of 1988, the average number of job openings listed have been running at roughly 8,200 per month, compared with an average of 7,200 in the preceding five years. In addition, the number of unemployed persons now is roughly 46,000, or 16 percent less than a year ago. This combination of improved job growth, decreased unemployment, and increased job openings will make for somewhat better job prospects for youth this summer.

100,000 TOTAL JOB OPPORTUNITES

Although the current 1.5 percent growth in nonfarm jobs has resulted in only 9,500 **new** jobs over the past year, the Utah job market generates many times more actual job opportunities. Despite the apparent calmness in the job market as people go to work each day, there is within the labor market a continuous movement--people starting, changing, or leaving jobs. This activity results in many more job opportunities than are usually perceived by most people.

Approximately 100,000 opportunities are expected during the months of June, July, and August. The total includes all new jobs created by economic growth, those resulting from turnover as people change jobs, and those resulting from replacing people retiring, dying, moving from the area, etc. About one-eighth of the job opportunities are caused by growth and replacement, while nearly seven-eighths result from turnover and replacement.

Growth Jobs

During the last fifteen years, covering periods of economic growth as well as recessionary periods, Utah has experienced an average net gain of approximately 5,000 **new** nonagricultural jobs each year during the summer months of June, July and August. Since job growth in 1988 is slower than the long-term average, a net increase of approximately 4,500 nonagricultural jobs is expected during the summer of 1988. These jobs will contribute to a minimal expansion of Utah's nonagricultural jobs base. An additional seasonal gain of around 9,000 jobs in agriculture will occur during the summer months.

Replacement Jobs

Replacement jobs in nonagricultural industries usually number about 20 percent more than the number of growth jobs. Consequently, there will be nearly 5,500 job opportunities this summer to replace those workers who leave the labor force. Usually these jobs are filled from within by workers already working for an employer. This process does not result in an expansion in the total number of jobs in existence; but through a "filtering down process", it eventually provides employment opportunities for people who are hunting for jobs.

Turnover Jobs

The tendency for people to change jobs reduces when job growth is slower. This summer it is expected that some 80,000 inter-firm job changes will occur in Utah. Job changes occur for a variety of reasons, such as better pay, better hours, a job closer to home, personality conflicts, working conditions, a certain job is completed, etc. A given individual maybe hired more than once in a relatively short period of time due to changing jobs.

Summer Labor Supply

There will be an estimated 151,000 individuals competing for the 100,000 job opportunities available during June, July, and August of this year. These 151,000 consist of approximately 46,000 currently unemployed people, 25,000 new job seekers, and the 80,000 individuals who will be changing jobs during those three months. Therefore, there will be about 1.5 persons vying for each job opportunity, indicating the competitive environment of the job search.

YOUTH IMPACT ON LABOR MARKET

The impact of large numbers of youth entering the labor market during the summer months is notable.

Labor Force Impact

The 16-24 year olds normally account for approximately 28 percent of Utah's labor force. During the three summer months this share increases to over 30 percent. This change is due to the fact that approximately 91 percent of the increased size of the labor force during the summer (25,000 this year) is accounted for by the influx of students who have been attending high schools, colleges, and universities, and who were not actively seeking work during the school year. Youth ages 16-19 account for over 61 percent of this change, and those 20-24 years of age account for 30 percent.

Impact on Unemployment

Another effect of this summer influx of youth into the labor market is its impact on unemployment. Typically, the youth group (16-24 years) accounts for about 45 percent of the unemployed people who are looking for work. During the three summer months this share increases to about 60 percent. Those 16-19 years of age usually account for 18 percent of the unemployed, but that share rises to nearly 40 percent during the summer months.

Impact on Jobs

The youth group's (ages 16-24) share of total job acquisitions averages about 35 percent annually. This share varies from 30 percent in the September to May period, to 45 percent during the months of June, July, and August--a 50 percent increase due to summer job activities of youth. The 16-19 year old group's share of summer youth job acquisitions more than doubles (from 9% to 21%) during the three summer months, while the 20-24 year old group increases its share of jobs acquired from 22 percent to 24 percent during the same period.

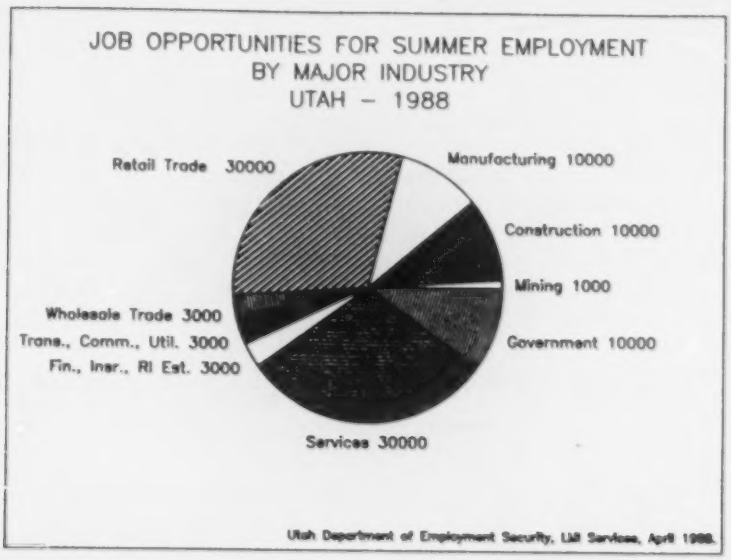
Job Hunting Success

Job hunting success increases with age and experience. Those 16-24 years of age entering the summer labor force this year will number about 25,000 and will join a comparable number of this age group who are already among the unemployed. This age group should experience a success ratio of nearly 25 percent in obtaining work. Within this group, the 20-24 year olds will have close to a 30 percent ratio in obtaining jobs, while the 16-19 year olds will experience about 20 percent success. More education and work experience account for most of this difference.

WHERE THE JOB OPENINGS WILL BE

Job Opportunity by Industry

Of the 100,000 expected job opportunities this summer, sixty percent will fall in the services and retail trade industries. Construction, manufacturing and government will account for thirty percent. The remaining ten percent includes transportation/communication/public utilities, wholesale trade, and finance/insurance/real estate. Chart 1 indicates the state distribution by major industry.



Within the services industry most new hires will occur in business services (8,500), health services (5,000), hotels (4,000), and amusement and recreation (3,000). Another 1,000 to 1,500 will come in educational, automotive repair, personal, membership organization, and miscellaneous services.

For retail trade, nearly one--half of the total jobs, or 14,000, will be in eating and drinking establishments. This category remains the largest single group for openings among all industries. Other major contributors will be food stores (4,500), automotive dealers and service stations (3,000), miscellaneous retail (3,000), and general merchandise (1,500).

Construction opportunities are not as plentiful as in years prior to 1987, but still account for a major portion across all industries. Special trade contractors in plumbing, electrical, painting, masonry, concrete, roofing, and carpentering will offer 5,000 jobs. Residential building jobs will account for 3,000 openings. Heavy construction will add 2,000 jobs.

Manufacturing jobs will occur mostly in food (2,000), apparel, and fabricated metal products, printing, electric and electronic equipment, and transportation equipment (each 1,000). Other significant

numbers of job opportunities will be in government (10,000), motor freight transportation or warehousing (2,000), wholesale trade (4,000), and real estate (1,400).

Job Openings By Occupation

Typically, summer jobs available to youth are in the unskilled and semi-skilled occupations. The pay for these occupations is usually the minimum wage of $3.35 per hour, although some occupations such as construction laborers, short order cooks, and general office clerks usually pay more. Occupations with better prospects of summer employment for youth are listed below.

fast food service worker
general office clerks
receptionists
hotel & motel maids
landscape laborer
sprinkler system installers
delivery drivers & helpers
child care attendants
telephone solicitor
material handlers and dock workers
construction laborers
sales clerks
typists/data entry
waiter/waitresses
short order cooks/kitchen helpers
amusement and recreation/facility workers
warehouse workers
farm workers
grocery clerk

Job Searching Tips

As in years past, if a youth waits until the end of school to begin the search for that "great" summer job, that "great" summer job is likely to be already gone to a classmate who began searching several months earlier. Youth should resolve to start their job search early this year. When looking for summer employment, the adage that says "the more ships that you send out, the greater likelihood that one will return" can be applied to youths looking for summer work. Translation: "don't limit yourself to just one type of job, or to just one interview." The following ideas from the U.S. Department of Labor suggest "ships" that can be sent out that will increase your chances of getting that "good" summer job:

- Start your job search by asking teachers or counselors for ideas about possible jobs.
- Consider your talents and hobbies, such as woodworking or sports when deciding which jobs to go after.
- Use the State's employment service. Ask them about summer youth programs.
- Check with newspapers, friends, relatives for openings.
- Make application at many firms.
- Check back with firms if you have not heard back from them.
- Be courteous.

Remember, a good job is one in which a match is made between a person with the right job skills, with the right job, at the right time.

Brad McGarry
Michael Sylvester
Labor Market Economists

Utah Job Outlook for College Graduates

Graduates from the institutions of higher education in Utah will face a competitive job market if they look for work in the Beehive State. Utah's economy is currently generating jobs at about a one-to-two percent rate of growth. In the somewhat longer run, from 1988 to 1993, the employment growth rate is a bit more favorable with a 2.6 percent average rate of job creation over the five-year period.

Current graduates, and those in the pipeline, will continue to experience moderate to high levels of competition for jobs. For each of the next five years roughly 40,000 job openings are projected to occur in the Utah labor market. Just over 19,000 of these will be new jobs resulting from growth in the economy. About 21,000 vacancies will open up in existing jobs as current workers leave the labor force (retire, die, become disabled, or for some other reason stop working or looking for work). Excluding openings from job turnover, job seekers will vie for some 40,000 vacancies, of which only about one-fifth require a four-year college degree.

One in Five Utah Jobs Calls for a Four-Year Degree

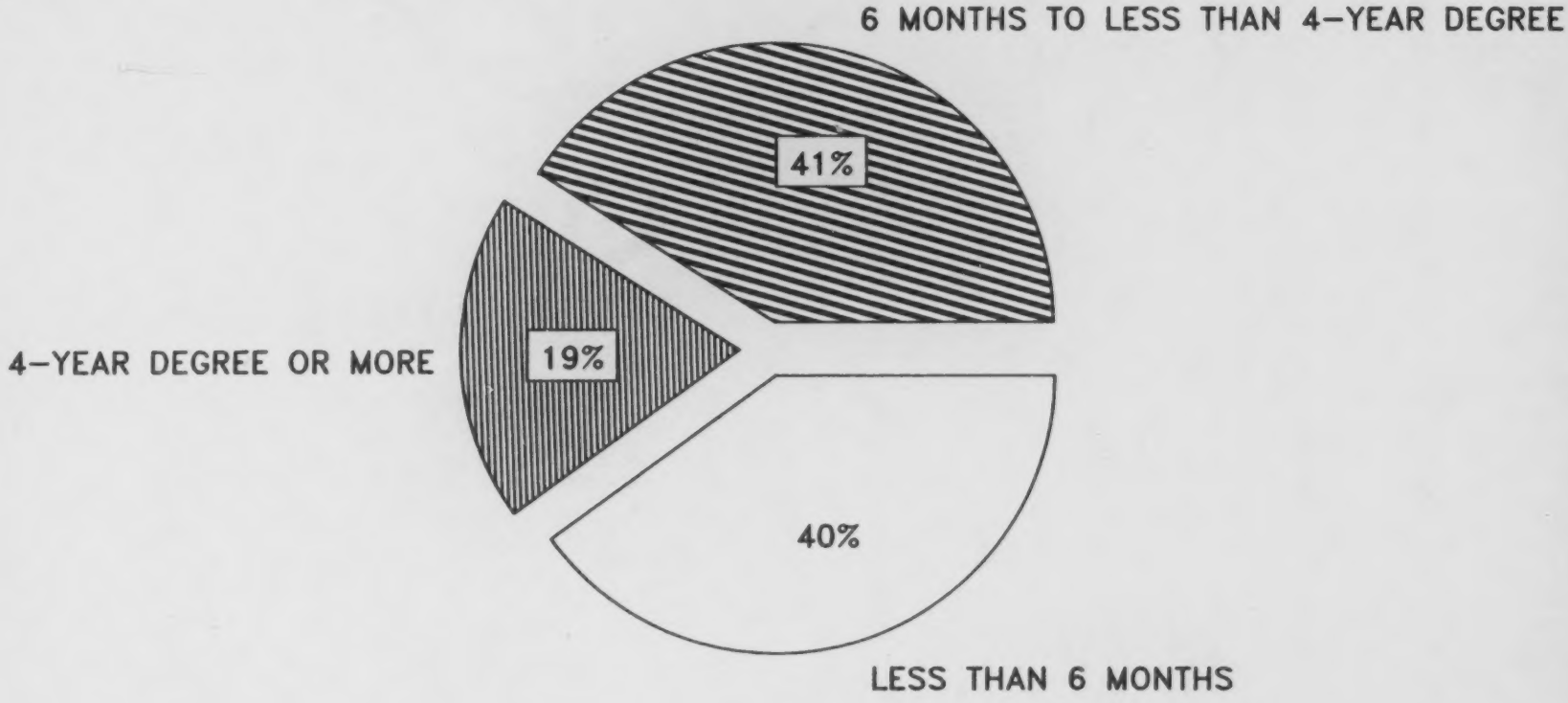
Only about 20 percent of the jobs in Utah call for a four-year college degree (see Chart 1). According to the Utah Job Outlook, 1988 to 1993, total employment in 1988 will number about 743,000. Nearly 139,000 of these will be for individuals with a four-year degree. Nearly 303,000, or 41 percent, of total jobs need at least six months and up to, but not including, a four-year degree. The remaining 301,000 jobs need less than six months of training to qualify.

The Best Job Prospects for College Grads will be in Occupations with the Most Job Openings and Highest Rate of Job Growth.

Obviously, the more job openings projected for an occupation, the better the chances of employment. Likewise, occupations that will experience higher than average job growth rates will also offer better potential for employment. Charts 2 and 3 list these occupations. Chart 2 ranks the occupations with the highest number of annual average job openings. These job openings consist of those openings due to growth and those resulting from the need to replace current workers who leave the labor force. Chart 3 lists the occupations with the highest annual job growth rates. Job growth rates in excess of 2.6 percent per year will provide better job prospects.

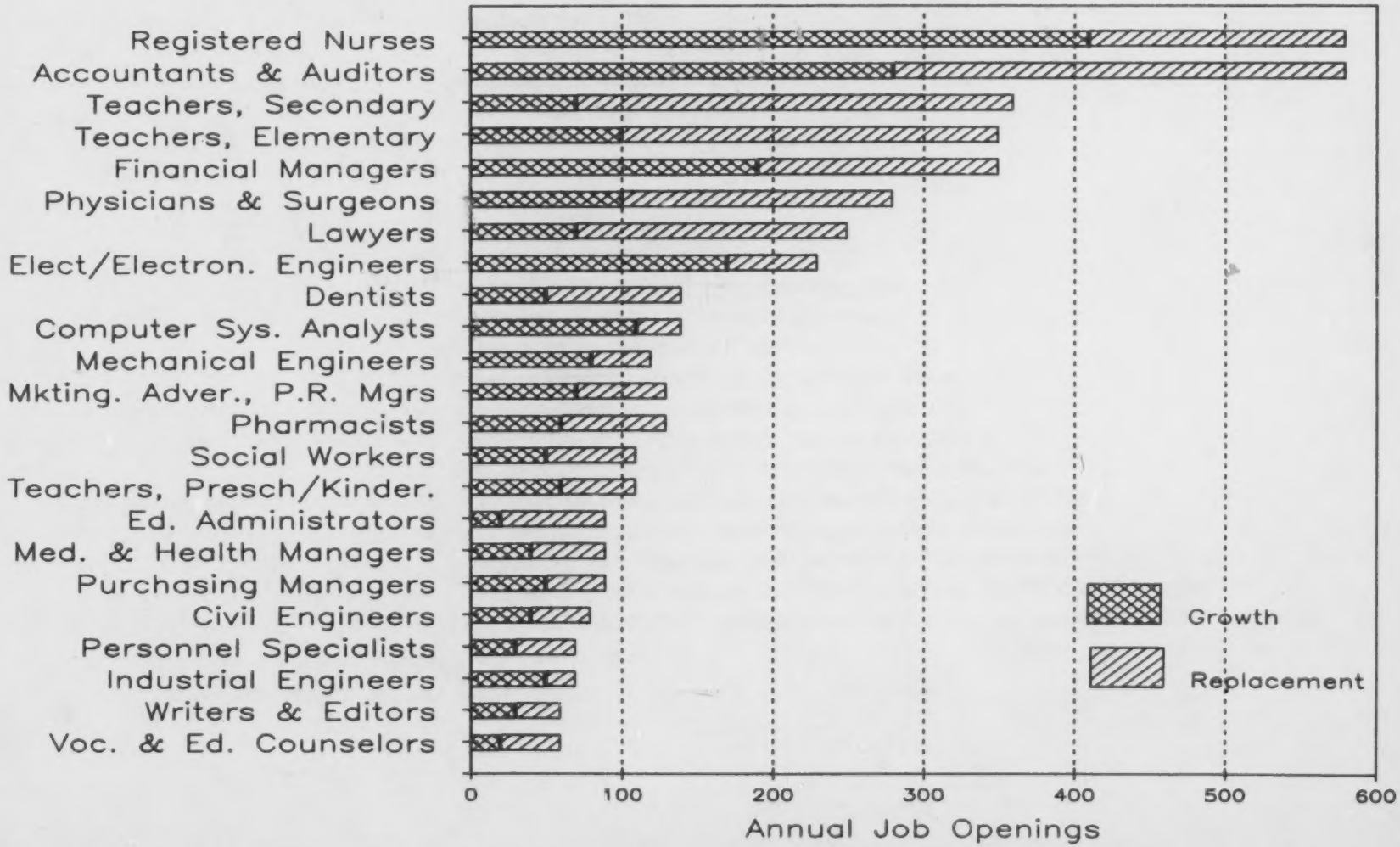
John Mathews, Labor Market Economist

CHART 1
JOBS BY TRAINING LEVEL
UTAH – 1988 to 1993



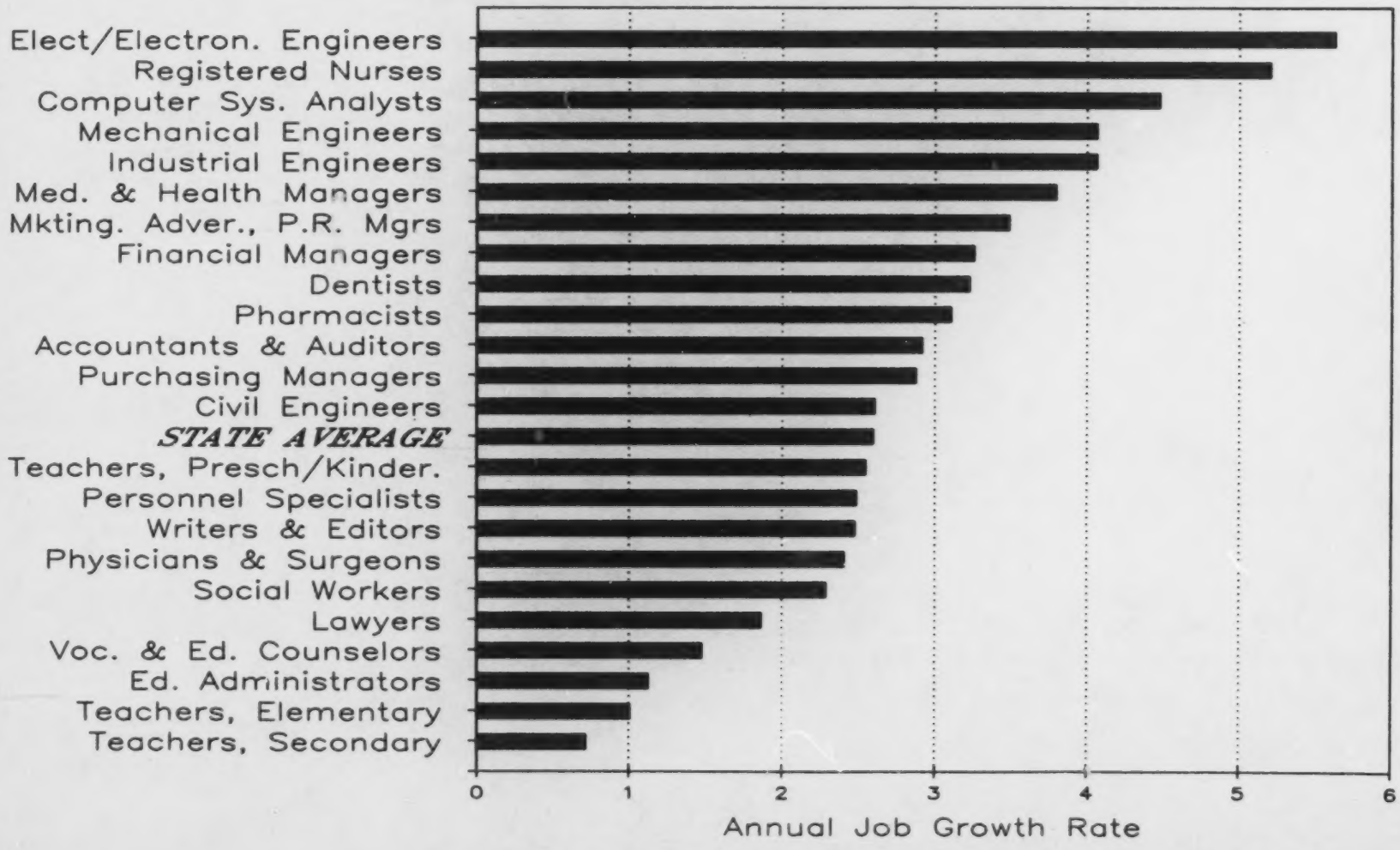
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, April 1988.

CHART 2
ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES
UTAH — 1988 to 1993



Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, April 1988.

CHART 3
ANNUAL JOB GROWTH RATE FOR OCCUPATIONS REQUIRING A COLLEGE DEGREE UTAH — 1988 to 1993



Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, April 1988.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Apr. 1988(f)	Apr. 1987	% Change	Mar. 1988(p)	Mar. 1987	% Change	Feb. 1988(r)	Feb. 1987	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	756,200	753,100	0.4	757,800	753,900	0.5	757,700	749,600	1.1
Employed Persons	715,300	703,000	1.7	713,900	698,800	2.2	709,700	693,200	2.4
Unemployed	40,900	50,100	—18.4	43,900	55,100	—20.3	48,000	56,300	—14.7
Percent of Labor Force	5.4	6.6	—	5.8	7.5	—	6.3	7.5	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	5.3	6.6	—	5.3	6.7	—	5.5	6.5	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Apr. 1988(f)	Apr. 1987	% Change	Mar. 1988(p)	Mar. 1987	% Change	Feb. 1988(r)	Feb. 1987	% Change
Total	644.9	636.1	1.4	641.3	632.6	1.4	637.1	627.6	1.5
Mining	8.3	7.8	6.4	8.1	7.6	6.6	8.1	7.6	6.6
Metal Mining	2.9	2.6	11.5	2.9	2.6	11.5	2.9	2.5	16.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.8	2.7	3.7	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.8	2.6	7.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.6	2.5	4.0	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.5	—4.0
Contract Construction	22.0	26.1	—15.7	20.9	25.0	—16.4	20.1	24.0	—16.2
Manufacturing	93.8	90.3	3.9	93.7	89.9	4.2	93.5	88.8	5.3
Durable Goods	63.3	61.1	3.6	63.4	61.0	3.9	63.3	60.1	5.3
Primary Metals	5.2	2.8	85.7	5.1	2.7	88.9	5.0	2.5	100.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	17.7	18.2	—2.7	17.7	18.2	—2.7	17.6	18.0	—2.2
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.4	7.9	6.3	8.5	7.9	7.6	8.3	7.9	5.1
Transportation Equipment	15.9	15.4	3.2	15.9	15.3	3.9	16.0	15.1	6.0
Other Durable Goods	16.1	16.8	—4.2	16.2	16.9	—4.1	16.3	16.6	—1.8
Non-Durable Goods	30.5	29.2	4.5	30.3	28.7	5.6	30.2	28.8	4.9
Food & Kindred Products	10.1	9.9	2.0	9.9	9.6	3.1	9.7	9.6	1.0
Textile & Apparel Products	5.8	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.6	7.1	6.0	5.5	9.1
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.6	3.4	5.9	3.7	3.4	8.8	3.7	3.4	8.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	11.0	10.4	5.8	10.8	10.1	6.9	10.8	10.3	4.9
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	38.0	37.5	1.3	37.8	37.4	1.1	37.9	37.1	2.2
Railroad Transportation	2.5	3.0	—16.7	2.6	3.1	—16.1	2.7	3.1	—12.9
Other Transportation	21.2	19.3	9.8	20.7	18.9	9.5	20.7	18.8	10.1
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	14.3	15.3	—6.5	14.5	15.4	—5.8	14.6	15.2	—3.9
Trade	149.5	150.3	—0.5	149.4	150.2	—0.5	148.3	149.5	—0.8
Wholesale Trade	34.2	34.6	—1.2	34.4	34.8	—1.1	34.1	34.6	—1.4
Retail Trade	115.3	115.7	—0.3	114.9	115.4	—0.4	114.2	115.0	—0.7
Building Materials	4.8	5.2	—7.7	4.4	4.9	—10.2	4.4	4.8	—8.3
Food Stores	21.3	21.0	1.4	21.6	21.2	1.9	21.5	21.3	0.9
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	13.4	13.5	—0.7	13.3	13.5	—1.5	13.2	13.4	—1.5
Eating & Drinking Places	37.3	38.0	—1.8	37.0	37.6	—1.6	36.5	37.1	—1.6
Other Retail	38.5	38.1	1.0	38.6	38.2	1.0	38.4	38.4	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.9	33.6	0.9	33.9	33.7	0.6	33.5	33.6	—0.3
Services	155.4	145.9	6.5	153.5	144.2	6.4	152.1	142.8	6.5
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.1	10.3	—1.9	10.4	10.7	—2.8	10.1	10.4	—2.9
Personal Business Services & Amusements	57.5	51.6	11.4	55.9	50.1	11.6	55.4	49.7	11.5
Medical & Other Health Services	41.3	39.1	5.6	41.1	38.9	5.7	40.7	38.6	5.4
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	33.6	32.4	3.7	33.6	32.4	3.7	33.5	32.2	4.0
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	11.3	10.8	4.6	11.2	10.7	4.7	11.1	10.6	4.7
Agricultural Services	1.6	1.8	—11.1	1.3	1.4	—7.1	1.2	1.3	—7.7
Government	144.0	144.6	—0.4	144.0	144.7	—0.5	143.5	144.4	—0.6
Federal Government	39.4	40.3	—2.2	39.6	40.5	—2.2	39.3	40.5	—3.0
U.S. Federal Defense	21.4	22.5	—4.9	21.6	22.7	—4.8	21.7	22.9	—5.2
Other Federal Government	18.0	17.8	1.1	17.9	17.8	0.6	17.6	17.6	0.0
State Government	38.1	38.7	—1.6	38.5	39.0	—1.3	38.8	39.3	—1.3
State Education	21.5	21.5	0.0	21.8	21.8	0.0	21.8	22.0	—0.9
Other State Government	16.6	17.2	—3.5	16.7	17.2	—2.9	17.0	17.3	—1.7
Local Government	66.2	65.6	0.9	65.8	65.2	0.9	65.4	64.6	1.2
Local Education	42.9	42.2	1.7	42.9	42.2	1.7	42.6	41.8	1.9
Other Local Government	23.3	23.4	—0.4	22.9	23.0	—0.4	22.8	22.8	0.0
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Apr. '88 (f)	Apr. '87	% Change	Mar. '88 (p)	Feb. '88 (r)	Jan. '88	Dec. '87	Nov. '87	Oct. '87	Sept. '87	Aug. '87
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,689.0	1,675.0	0.8	1,687.0	1,685.0	1,684.0	1,683.0	1,682.0	1,681.0	1,680.0	1,679.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,092.5	1,085.0	0.7	1,091.0	1,091.0	1,090.0	1,090.0	1,089.0	1,089.0	1,088.0	1,087.0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	765.7	762.5	0.4	767.2	768.7	767.2	756.2	754.1	754.6	754.8	755.2
Participation Rate	70.1	70.3	0.0	70.3	70.5	70.4	69.4	69.2	69.3	69.4	69.5
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	724.8	712.3	1.7	726.7	726.5	722.9	711.9	710.1	711.0	708.1	706.3
Employment Ratio[3]	66.3	65.7	0.0	66.6	66.6	66.3	65.3	65.2	65.3	65.1	65.0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	40.9	50.1	—18.3	40.6	42.2	44.3	44.2	44.0	43.6	46.8	48.9
Unemployment Rate	5.3	6.6	0.0	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.5
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	326.8	322.5	1.3	323.8	322.3	322.8	333.8	334.9	334.4	333.2	331.8
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	132.3	131.0	1.0	132.6	132.7	131.9	131.8	131.4	135.5	135.1	134.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	649.4	641.1	1.3	648.9	649.5	650.1	640.5	638.8	638.7	640.6	639.7
Mining	8.3	7.8	6.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.1	8.2
Contract Construction	23.3	27.7	—15.8	23.3	23.2	23.3	25.6	24.9	25.3	26.4	27.5
Manufacturing	95.0	91.4	3.9	95.0	95.2	95.7	94.9	93.8	93.2	93.0	94.0
Durable Goods	64.1	61.8	3.6	64.3	64.5	64.7	63.7	63.2	62.9	62.8	63.8
Nondurable Goods	30.9	29.6	4.5	30.7	30.7	31.1	31.1	30.6	30.3	30.1	30.2
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	38.6	38.1	1.2	38.3	38.7	38.2	37.9	38.4	38.2	37.6	37.3
Trade	152.2	153.1	—0.5	153.1	153.1	153.3	151.3	150.9	151.1	154.7	156.3
Wholesale	34.5	34.9	—1.2	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.3	34.1	34.4	36.2	36.3
Retail	117.7	118.1	—0.3	118.3	118.3	118.5	117.0	116.8	116.7	118.5	120.0
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	34.2	34.0	0.8	34.3	34.2	34.3	33.2	33.4	33.6	33.5	33.7
Services	156.1	146.5	6.5	154.5	154.6	155.0	148.0	148.3	148.3	145.3	144.4
Government	141.7	142.6	—0.6	142.5	142.8	142.5	141.0	140.8	140.5	142.1	138.2
Federal	39.1	40.0	—2.2	39.8	39.7	39.8	39.6	39.4	39.3	39.3	39.5
State	37.5	38.1	—1.6	37.6	38.0	37.7	37.1	37.2	36.9	37.8	36.9
Local	65.1	64.6	0.9	65.0	65.1	64.9	64.4	64.2	64.4	65.0	61.8

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Mar. 1988(p)	% Change from Mar. '87	% Distribution	Mar. 1988(p)	% Change from Mar. '87	% Distribution	Mar. 1988(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	355.8	0.9	100.0	285.2	1.8	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.5	5.6	2.1	0.6	20.0	0.2	5.7	70.4
Contract Construction	18.6	—16.6	5.2	2.3	—14.8	0.8	17.0	81.3
Manufacturing	64.5	5.2	18.1	29.2	2.8	10.2	59.1	63.1
Durable Goods	45.9	5.5	12.9	17.5	0.0	6.1	39.3	62.0
Nondurable Goods	18.6	4.5	5.2	11.7	7.3	4.1	19.8	65.3
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	25.9	0.0	7.3	11.9	3.5	4.2	26.9	71.2
Total Trade	77.5	—2.9	21.8	71.8	2.0	25.2	133.8	89.6
Wholesale Trade	22.4	—10.8	6.3	12.0	23.7	4.2	29.8	86.6
Retail Trade	55.1	0.7	15.5	59.8	—1.5	21.0	104.0	90.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.8	2.2	3.9	20.1	—0.5	7.0	26.2	77.3
Services	72.6	8.7	20.4	80.9	4.5	28.4	108.9	70.9
Total Government	75.4	—0.5	21.2	68.4	—0.9	24.0	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.8	—7.4	6.7	15.7	6.1	5.5	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.5	—3.7	4.4	6.1	—10.3	2.1	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.3	—13.5	2.3	9.6	20.0	3.4	NA	NA
State Government	18.6	1.1	5.2	19.9	—4.8	7.0	NA	NA
State Education	11.9	—4.0	3.3	9.9	3.1	3.5	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.7	11.7	1.9	10.0	—11.5	3.5	NA	NA
Local Government	33.0	4.1	9.3	32.8	—1.5	11.5	NA	NA
Local Education	17.9	6.5	5.0	25.0	—2.3	8.8	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.1	1.3	4.2	7.8	1.3	2.7	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Apr. '88(f)	Apr. '87	% Chg.	Mar. '88(p)	Feb. '88(r)	Apr. '88(f)	Apr. '87	% Chg.	Mar. '88(p)	Feb. '88(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	499.7	497.7	0.4	503.5	502.5	99.3	98.4	0.9	99.2	99.4
Employed Persons	474.5	468.6	1.3	475.9	473.2	94.6	91.1	3.8	93.9	93.3
Unemployed	25.2	29.1	—13.4	27.6	29.3	4.7	7.3	—35.6	5.3	6.1
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	5.8	0.0	5.5	5.8	4.7	7.4	0.0	5.3	6.1
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	449.1	443.4	1.3	446.7	443.4	75.2	73.5	2.3	74.9	74.4
Mining	2.8	2.4	16.7	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	15.9	18.3	—13.1	15.2	14.6	2.1	2.5	—16.0	1.9	1.8
Manufacturing	62.9	61.1	2.9	62.9	62.6	10.6	10.2	3.9	10.5	10.4
Durable Goods	43.4	42.5	2.1	43.4	43.2	7.1	6.8	4.4	7.0	7.0
Nondurable Goods	19.5	18.6	4.8	19.5	19.4	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.4
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	29.2	28.8	1.4	29.1	29.2	2.7	2.7	0.0	2.6	2.8
Total Trade	109.8	110.4	—0.5	110.0	109.2	15.1	15.2	—0.7	15.1	15.1
Wholesale Trade	29.3	29.6	—1.0	29.6	29.3	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.9	1.9
Retail Trade	80.5	80.8	—0.4	80.4	79.9	13.2	13.3	—0.8	13.2	13.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.7	27.4	1.1	27.7	27.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.3
Services	106.2	99.7	6.5	104.1	103.1	28.7	26.9	6.7	28.9	28.6
Total Government	94.6	95.3	—0.7	94.9	94.6	13.7	13.7	0.0	13.6	13.4

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Apr.'88(f)	Mar.'88(p)	Feb. '88(r)	Apr.'87	Apr.'88(f)	Apr.'87	% Change	Apr.'88(f)	Apr.'87	% Change
State Total	5.4	5.8	6.3	6.6	756,180	753,080	0.4	644,610	636,120	1.3
Bear River	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.5	47,620	46,300	2.9	39,530	38,420	2.9
Box Elder	4.0	3.6	4.1	4.2	17,750	16,940	4.8	15,340	14,550	5.4
Cache	3.8	3.9	4.4	4.6	29,250	28,740	1.8	23,930	23,610	1.4
Rich	5.0	6.6	5.1	10.1	620	620	0.0	260	260	0.0
Wasatch Front	5.1	5.5	5.9	5.9	512,290	510,600	0.3	459,570	454,150	1.2
North	5.2	5.7	6.1	6.3	152,130	151,960	0.1	113,400	113,100	0.3
Davis	4.4	4.8	5.3	5.5	76,850	76,760	0.1	51,330	51,770	—0.8
Morgan	6.5	7.0	9.0	9.0	1,640	1,650	—0.6	880	880	0.0
Weber	6.1	6.6	6.9	7.1	73,640	73,550	0.1	61,190	60,450	1.2
South	5.0	5.4	5.3	5.8	360,160	358,640	0.4	346,170	341,050	1.5
Salt Lake	5.0	5.4	5.7	5.7	349,190	347,440	0.5	336,440	331,250	1.6
Tooele	7.0	7.0	7.2	8.6	10,970	11,200	—2.1	9,730	9,800	—0.7
Mountainlands	5.3	5.5	6.3	8.0	111,410	110,460	0.9	83,970	82,010	2.4
Summit	10.2	5.9	6.0	10.9	7,890	7,670	2.9	6,610	6,450	2.5
Utah	4.7	5.3	6.1	7.4	99,350	98,470	0.9	75,310	73,520	2.4
Wasatch	10.2	8.2	12.3	15.9	4,170	4,320	—3.5	2,050	2,040	0.5
Central	9.7	11.1	12.6	11.3	21,550	21,700	—0.7	13,850	13,960	—0.8
Juab	11.0	15.1	15.4	16.2	1,860	1,910	—2.6	1,380	1,360	1.5
Millard	6.2	6.8	7.9	7.1	5,630	5,850	—3.8	3,360	3,560	—5.6
Piute	17.1	18.2	17.0	14.0	430	410	4.9	210	200	5.0
Sanpete	15.0	16.4	19.7	17.0	6,230	6,190	0.6	3,610	3,590	0.6
Sevier	6.8	8.2	8.3	7.9	6,470	6,410	0.9	4,870	4,830	0.8
Wayne	9.8	11.3	15.4	13.5	930	930	0.0	420	420	0.0
Southwestern	6.0	5.2	6.9	6.3	31,020	30,140	2.9	21,660	21,360	1.4
Beaver	6.7	6.3	7.2	7.0	2,230	2,100	6.2	1,310	1,290	1.6
Garfield	10.4	16.2	17.9	13.2	1,420	1,430	—0.7	1,280	1,260	1.6
Iron	5.9	5.4	6.0	6.8	8,710	8,480	2.7	6,580	6,460	1.9
Kane	10.2	9.4	12.4	8.5	2,480	2,360	5.1	1,380	1,350	2.2
Washington	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.1	16,180	15,770	2.6	11,110	11,000	1.0
Uintah Basin	10.7	11.7	12.6	15.0	13,900	14,750	—5.8	10,250	10,520	—2.6
Daggett	8.7	3.3	4.2	4.2	440	410	7.3	280	280	0.0
Duchesne	13.3	15.1	16.6	17.6	5,050	5,600	—9.8	3,600	3,880	—7.2
Uintah	9.2	10.1	10.4	13.9	8,410	8,740	—3.8	6,370	6,360	0.2
Southeastern	8.5	9.7	11.6	12.1	18,420	19,160	—3.9	15,790	15,710	0.5
Carbon	7.5	7.9	9.4	11.5	8,440	8,730	—3.3	7,390	7,260	1.8
Emery	10.0	11.6	14.6	17.1	3,640	3,980	—8.5	3,510	3,520	—0.3
Grand	9.1	12.2	14.3	12.2	2,730	2,830	—3.5	1,990	2,020	—1.5
San Juan	9.1	10.5	11.8	8.2	3,610	3,620	—0.3	2,900	2,910	—0.3

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar.(p) 1988	Feb.(r) 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar.(p) 1988	Feb.(r) 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar.(p) 1988	Feb.(r) 1988	Mar. 1987
MINING	$537.24	$552.02	$512.91	44.0	45.1	41.0	$12.21	$12.24	$12.51
MANUFACTURING	395.01	403.51	386.10	39.9	40.8	39.6	9.90	9.89	9.75
Durable Goods	406.83	414.65	398.20	40.4	41.3	39.9	10.07	10.04	9.98
Nondurable Goods	383.65	375.80	355.80	38.4	39.6	38.8	9.47	9.49	9.17
TRADE	240.55	242.05	224.10	30.8	30.6	29.8	7.81	7.91	7.52
Wholesale Trade	418.18	424.51	389.68	39.6	40.2	37.8	10.56	10.56	9.78
Retail Trade	179.59	180.57	174.25	27.8	27.4	27.1	6.46	6.59	6.43
AVERAGE	317.13	319.09	297.14	34.1	34.2	33.2	9.30	9.33	8.95

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar.(p) 1988	Feb.(r) 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar.(p) 1988	Feb.(r) 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar.(p) 1988	Feb.(r) 1988	Mar. 1987
MINING	$624.04	$597.92	$581.53	43.7	42.8	40.3	$14.28	$13.97	$14.43
Metal Mining	586.02	590.04	560.93	43.7	44.0	40.5	13.41	13.41	13.85
Bituminous Coal Mining	703.91	627.38	639.51	42.1	38.0	39.5	16.72	16.51	16.19
MANUFACTURING	387.89	392.80	383.96	39.3	40.0	39.1	9.87	9.82	9.82
Durable Goods	411.67	416.90	396.14	40.8	41.4	39.3	10.09	10.07	10.08
Primary Metal Industries	567.31	574.05	512.16	44.6	44.5	38.8	12.72	12.90	13.20
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	404.98	405.29	386.07	42.9	43.3	40.3	9.44	9.36	9.58
Transportation Equipment	555.30	560.90	513.24	42.1	42.3	39.0	13.19	13.26	13.16
Nondurable Goods	341.80	345.96	359.37	38.4	37.2	38.6	9.39	9.30	9.31
Food & Kindred Products	326.42	349.06	344.70	34.8	37.9	38.6	9.38	9.21	8.93
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	468.55	461.95	529.83	38.5	38.4	40.6	12.17	12.03	13.05
TRADE	231.44	222.60	216.30	30.9	30.0	30.0	7.49	7.42	7.21
Wholesale Trade	450.05	402.87	372.63	42.1	38.7	37.3	10.69	10.41	9.99
Retail Trade	169.25	172.22	171.59	27.7	27.6	27.9	6.11	6.24	6.15
Food Stores	189.04	203.06	210.60	27.2	28.4	27.0	6.95	7.15	7.80
Other Retail	183.33	187.92	175.34	29.1	29.5	28.1	6.30	6.37	6.24
AVERAGE	317.03	312.46	298.93	34.2	34.0	33.4	9.27	9.19	8.95

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast April '88	Preliminary Mar. '88	Final Feb. '88	Final Apr. '87	Final Mar. '87	Final Feb. '87
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	11,073	9,279	7,044	7,951	6,663	5,058
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	20,484	15,842	13,484	14,080	10,889	9,268
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	31,557	25,121	20,528	22,031	17,552	14,326
Number of New Applications for Jobs	9,626	8,178	7,229	9,027	7,669	6,779
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	10,611	7,892	6,969	7,322	5,446	4,809
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,316	1,136	1,300	1,275	1,383	1,261
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	11,009	14,937	16,579	14,627	19,257	21,295
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.84	2.53	2.82	2.51	3.32	3.69
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$6,564,000	$9,606,795	$8,993,453	$9,548,846	$12,319,237	$11,871,322

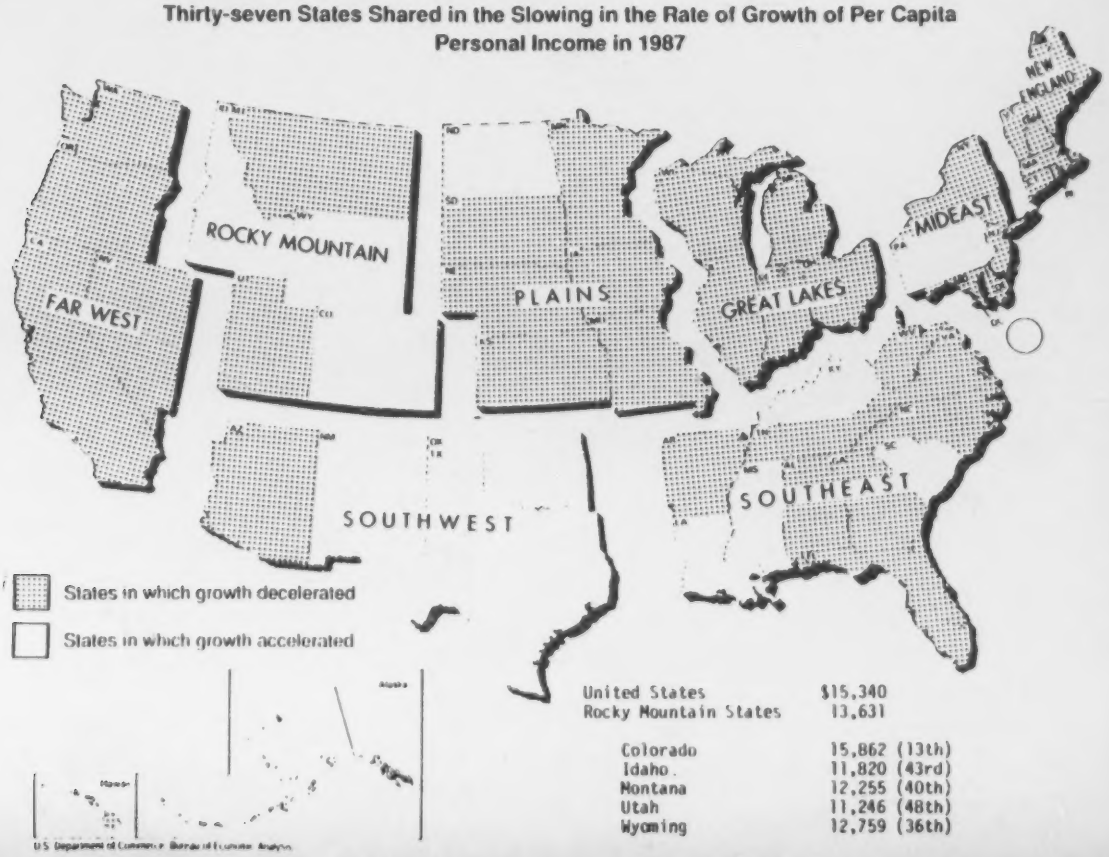
Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index				% Change	
	Mar. '88	Feb. '88	Jan. '88	Mar. '87	From Last Month	Mar. '87 to Mar. '88
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)						
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[1])	115.1	114.7	114.5	111.0	0.3	3.7
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[2])	116.5	116.0	115.7	112.1	0.4	3.9
Food and Beverages	116.0	115.8	115.7	112.5	0.2	3.1
Food at Home	113.9	113.9	114.1	110.9	0.0	2.7
Housing	117.0	116.6	116.2	112.8	0.3	3.7
Rent Residential	126.4	126.3	126.0	121.8	0.1	3.8
Fuel and Other Util.	102.7	102.8	102.4	101.5	—0.1	1.2
Medical Care	136.3	135.5	134.4	128.1	0.6	6.4
Apparel and Upkeep	114.3	110.2	110.4	109.6	3.7	4.2
Transportation	106.5	106.8	107.1	103.3	—0.3	3.1
Gasoline	77.3	78.1	79.5	76.4	—1.0	1.2
Energy[3]	86.5	87.0	87.4	85.8	—0.6	0.8
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	**$.858**	**$.862**	**$.864**	**NA**	**—0.5**	**—3.7**
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)						
ALL COMMODITIES	104.9	104.6	104.5	NA	0.3	NA
Finished Goods	106.2	105.9	106.2	104.3	0.3	1.8
Intermediate Materials	104.6	104.1	104.2	99.6	0.5	5.0
Crude Materials	94.1	94.6	93.4	90.3	—0.5	4.2

[1] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.
[2] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Thirty-seven States Shared in the Slowing in the Rate of Growth of Per Capita Personal Income in 1987



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